



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/673,542	09/30/2003	Moo Jin Lee	049128-5127	1841

9629 7590 06/21/2006  
MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP  
1111 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW  
WASHINGTON, DC 20004

EXAMINER

EISEN, ALEXANDER

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2629

DATE MAILED: 06/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/673,542	<b>Applicant(s)</b> LEE ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Alexander Eisen	<b>Art Unit</b> 2629	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Priority*

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

### *Claim Objections*

2. Claims 2-21 are objected to because of the following informalities:
  - In claims 2-4, 6-8 and 15: **“with a power of”** should read - - **a power to** - -.
  - In claims 5, 9, 10, 17-19 and 21: **“a power of”** should read - - **a power to** - -. In addition, in claim 5, there is no antecedent basis for the limitation “the digital circuits”.
  - In claims 11-14 and 16: **“with a power to”** in first lines should read - - **a power to** - -.
  - Claim 18 in line 4 should apparently read - - **by** – instead of “for”.
3. Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

5. Claims 5-6 and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Nanno et al., (Nanno), WO02/35507 (patent family member-equivalent US 6,909,413 B2 is cited hereinafter for convenience).

Art Unit: 2629

With respect to claim 5 Nanno discloses a method for supplying a power for a liquid crystal display, comprising the steps of taking a power source voltage less than 3.0V from a system (1.8 V from a battery 12 in FIG. 1); supplying the power source voltage to the digital circuit devices for processing digital signal (to a circuitry for driving LCD (FIG. 2, 4; col. 7, ll. 5-39; col. 8, line 48 – col. 9, line 28)).

As pertaining to claim 6, the method further comprises the steps of raising or reducing the power source voltage from the system to generate voltage to be supplied to the liquid crystal panel (FIG. 4).

As pertaining to claim 18, Nanno discloses an apparatus for supplying a power of a liquid crystal display comprising a system for generating a power voltage under 3.0V (battery 12 supplies 1.8 V); and at least one of digital circuit devices (LCD driving circuitry in FIG. 2) used to process the digital signal while taking the power voltage.

As pertaining to claim 19, the apparatus further comprises a DC-DC converter (charge pumps CP1-CP3 in FIG. 4) for raising or reducing the power source voltage to generate the raise or the reduced voltage to be supplied to the liquid crystal panel.

As pertaining to claim 20, the digital circuit devices include an interface circuit for receiving a synchronous signal (FIGS. 11-12), a clock signal CL1, CL2 and digital video data (FIG. 12) from the system; a data driving circuit for supplying the digital video data to the liquid crystal panel (source driver circuit 22A in FIG. 9); a gate driving circuit (21 in FIG. 9) for supplying a scan pulse to the liquid crystal panel; and a timing controller (inherently present by the signal produced by timing controller) for controlling the data driving circuit and the gate driving circuit by using the synchronous signal and the clock signal from the interface circuit.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-4, 7-11 and 13-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Owaku et al., JP 10-232652 (hereinafter Owaku) in view of Isozaki.

With respect to claim 1 and 7 Owaku discloses a method for supplying a power to a liquid crystal display, comprising the step of supplying a power source voltage from a system to digital circuit devices for processing digital signal (3.3 V is supplied from the system 10 to a display section 20 in FIG. 1; paragraphs [0020-21]).

While Owaku discloses that the step of supplying 3.3 v to the display section is followed by the step of generating various voltages for supplying the display, Owaku does not disclose specifically the step of reducing the power source voltage from the system.

Isozaki teaches a liquid crystal display driving circuit which is using a lower voltage of 2.7 V for feeding the driving circuit in order to reducing power consumption of the circuitry (see FIGS. 1-2 and relevant description in col. 8-9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to use the circuit provided by Isozaki in the system of Owaku, because such combination would help to reduce the power consumption by the LCD driving circuitry, and for such use the voltage from the system needs to be reduced to 2.7 V from the system voltage 3.3V

Art Unit: 2629

to satisfy the power requirements of the circuit, which would be readily understood by those artisans and well within their skills to achieve.

As pertaining to claim 2, the power source voltage from the system is over 3.0V (3.3V as has been shown above).

As pertaining to claim 3, the reduced power voltage is under 3.0V (i.e. 2.7V).

As pertaining to claim 4, the method further comprises the step of raising or reducing the power source voltage from the system to generate voltage to be supplied to the liquid crystal panel (paragraph [0022] in Owaku and FIGS. 8-9 in Isozaki ).

Claims 7-10 are apparatus claims corresponding to the method claims 1-4 and therefore are rejected on the same rationale: the combination Owaku-Isozaki teaches all the elements of the claims including DC-DC converter that generates required voltages.

As pertaining to claim 11, the digital circuit device comprises an interface circuit for receiving a synchronous signal (CEI/O), a clock signal (XSCL) and digital video data (Do~Dn) from the system; a data driving circuit (113 in FIG. 1 of Isozaki and 130 in FIG. 8 of Owaku) for supplying the digital video data to the liquid crystal panel; a gate driving circuit (140 in Owaku) for supplying a scan pulse to the liquid crystal panel; and a timing controller (104 in FIG. 1 of Isozaki) for controlling the data driving circuit and the gate driving circuit by using the synchronous signal and the clock signal from the interface circuit.

As pertaining to claims 13-17, various circuits for reducing power supply voltage, such as pulse width modulator type, pulse frequency modulator type, a regulator for reducing the power source voltage from the system based on the comparison of the predetermined reference voltage and the output voltage, resistive (FIG. 21 in Nanno is an example) or RC integrating circuits are

Art Unit: 2629

well known in the art, and therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to use any of these voltage reducers in the display driver circuits of Owaku-Isozaki as an alternative choices without bringing about unexpected result or undue experimentation.

8. Claims 12 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Owaku in view of Isozaki and further in view of Ishiyama, US 2003/0053321 A1.

Owaku and Isozaki teach all the limitations of claims 12 and 21 except a gamma reference voltage generated by voltage-dividing the VDD voltage,

Ishiyama teaches a gamma reference voltage generated by voltage-dividing the VDD voltage (see FIG. 7, paragraphs [0209-0212]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to add the gamma correction circuit to the driving circuit of Isozaki-Owaku, because it would improve the color displaying by the former, and that it could be implemented by any known method, using a voltage dividing by a resistor chain as taught by Ishiyama.

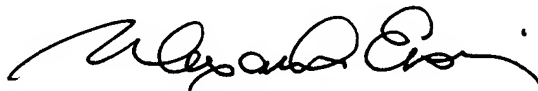
### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alexander Eisen whose telephone number is (571) 272-7687. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:00-5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on (571) 272-3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2629

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alexander Eisen', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Alexander Eisen  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2629

19 June 2006